

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 273, Vol. VI.

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Retailers, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee, from the pure bean, ground on the premises
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Vestals, by approved makers
Salt: table, fine, and coarse
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elomes
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havlock, Golden Bar, Venus tens
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sizes
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brands: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case
Whiskies: Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case
Rum: Lemon Hart's
Port: Fine old Oflay's, six grapes
Sherry: Gonzalez, six diamond
Gin: J. & K. Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2
Hock: Gold Leaf
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial
Cordials: assorted
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse
Gunpowder, caps, and shot
Long and short handled shovels
Spades, sluice forks
Picks and pickhandles
Gold dishes, hose-pipes
Drills and drilling hammers
Manilla and flax ropes
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils
Galvanised and corrugated iron
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins
Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Iron boilers
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Axes and axe-handles
Nails, cut and wrought
Tacks, clout and American cut
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Cutlery, a large assortment
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY & CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac
Boys' do.
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin
Shirts: white dress, crimsans, scotch' twill, tweed
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Flannels; Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Blankets, rugs, quilts
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Cocoa and felt matting
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sided, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.
N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket

China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,

FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,

DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRO

VISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS;

GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SAD-

DLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,

LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

VICTORIA JUNCTION HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)
Begg to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior stone stabling in course of erection.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Courthouse.

JOHN MARSH

VALUE FOR MONEY.

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. P. R. E. T. S. C. H.,
CROMWELL,

COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.**JAMES HAZLETT**

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened **EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL**, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with **EVERY CLASS OF GOODS**, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the **FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS** he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs **WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS**, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a **CASH BUYER** in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.**WILLIAM TAYLOR,**
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**
(Wholesale and Retail).**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
GREAT BARGAINS!

Just Received,

An assortment of first-class Silver Hunting **LEVER WATCHES**,

By the best London makers—all warranted.

ALSO,

Fine Lot of **JEWELLERY** and **CLOCKS**.

Inspection invited.

E. MURRELL,
Watchmaker, Cromwell.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by **WILLIAMS & HAYES**, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any other portion of the District. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. " delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

Cromwell

COME AND SEE

THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS,

IN CROMWELL.

J. SOLOMON,Acknowledged by all to be the only **GENUINE CHEAP DRAPER** in the District.**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESSES****NEW STOCK OF SILK DRESSES****NEW WHITE HATS—LADIES', GIRLS', & CHILDREN'S****NEW MILLINERY; BONNETS****NEW TRIMMED HATS—ALL SHAPES****LARGE VARIETY OF PRINTS—ALL COLOURS.****BEAUTIFUL GOODS IN RUFFLES, COLLARS, & LACE SETS.****J. SOLOMON'S STOCK OF****LADIES' MADE-UP DRESSES, COSTUMES, POLONAISES, & TRIMMED HATS****MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.****NEW STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', LADIES', & CHILDREN'S**
BOOTS AND SHOES.**JUST OPENED—****A REALLY FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT OF****MEN'S, YOUTHS', & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS**
ETC., SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.—**VERY CHEAP.****CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, & PATENT MEDICINES.****SHEEP SHEARS & TURKEY STONES.****JEWELLERY.****ENGLISH LEVER HUNTING WATCHES SELLING A GREAT BARGAIN.****MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING**
Under the management of Mrs SOLOMON.**J. SOLOMON,****CHEAP DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORE.****NEW DISCOVERY!****GREAT RUSH**

TO THE

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—AT—

LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.**GREAT BARGAINS.**

Fancy Dresses, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. Lustres in all shades, 1s 6d
French Merinos, 2s 3d yard. Winceys and Skirtings, 1s and 1s 3d
All-wool Plaid, double width, 3s; single width, 1s 9d
Prints, fast colours, 8d yard. Batiste Cloth for Dresses, 10d yard
Hollands, 8d, 10d, 1s; usual price, 11d, 1s 1d, and 1s 5d
White and Unbleached Calico, yard wide, 6s 9d dozen
Costumes from 22s 6d. Skirts, 7s 6d
Hosiery and Fancy Goods greatly reduced
Stays and Underclothing very cheap
Remnants—Remnants—Remnants
Ladies' Straw Hats from 1s 9d.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Tweed Suits, 39s 6d. Colonial Tweed Suits, 42s 6d
Trousers and Vest, 11s 6d, 25s; Dunedin made, 30s
Tweed Trousers, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s; Corded Tweed, 16s 6d
Mole Trousers, 7s 6d, 8s 6d; best, 9s 6d
Boys' Knicker Suits, 11s 6d. Youths' Eton, 27s 6d, 30s
Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Men's and Boys' Suits
Slightly damaged by Fire.
Knitted Drawers, 6s 3d, 7s, 7s 6d; Cotton ditto, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d
Flannels, 5s 6d, 6s 6d; best, 7s 6d
Heavy Plaid Shirts, 10s 9d—usual price 13s 6d
Plaid Shirts, 8s 6d, worth 11s 6d; 6s 6d, worth 9s 9d; Tweed ditto, 5s 6d
Cape Shirts, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d. Jean Shirts, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d
Felt Hats from 3s. Straw Hats from 1s 9d.

BOOTS. BOOTS.

Ladies' Kid Boots, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d; Slippers, 4s 6d, 5s 6d
Children's Copper-toe Elastic-side Boots, 7s 6d
Dunedin and Christchurch made Watertights, 18s 6d
Elastic Sides, 12s 6d 15s, 17s 6d.

ALL GOODS EQUALLY REDUCED.

The above are Cash Prices only, and any goods booked will be charged the usual price.

W. TALBOYS,**LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.**

Cromwell

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR-
ANCE SOCIETY.**RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST**
LIBERAL TERMS.**JAMES MARSHALL,**
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.**SWAN BREWERY,**
CROMWELL.**GOODGER AND KUHTZE,**
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared to supply their unrivalled **XXXX ALES** in any quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. Goodger, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.**F. SANSOM, SADDLER**
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

HENRICH BEHRENS,
having purchased from Mr La Fontaine the business lately carried on by him in Cromwell as

WHEELWRIGHT AND COACH-BUILDER, Begs to announce that he will carry on the same as before, in the premises opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Good work guaranteed; and prices moderate.

Repairs promptly executed.

JOHN NIELSEN, T
HARNESS-MAKER.

We respectfully beg to invite the public to avail themselves of this opportunity.

At a Greatly Reduced Price.

class of goods shortly expected, we have resolved to sell every Store, and to make room for large consignments our command, during the building of our new

Owing to the very limited accommodation at the public.

SAMUEL L. NIELSEN,
CROMWELL.**VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,**
Next door to
KIDD'S CROMWELL HOTEL.**ROBERT WISHART,**

General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c., Begs to intimate to the public that he has purchased the business from Mr EDWARD LINDSAY, as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, and turning out good substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has purchased the **CAST-IRON BED** for **TIRING WHEELS** from Mr LINDSAY, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most approved principle.

Light Shoes 12s.
Draught do. . . . 17s.

R. WISHART,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £40 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s; Half-yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

**THE CROMWELL BAKERY****J. SCOTT,****BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell

C O A C H I N G

NOTICE

THOMAS GILMOUR.

Begs to announce to the public that after 1st January, 1875, he will run a coach as follows:—
Between Cromwell and CARDRONA, leaving Cromwell every TUESDAY morning and returning every WEDNESDAY afternoon.
Every exertion made to ensure punctuality.
Parcels carried at reasonable rates, and carefulness in delivery, etc., to be depended upon.

SHARES FOR SALE

The Undersigned has for sale:
Elizabeths
Stars
Carrick Waters
Bendigo Deep Tunnels
Lucknows
Colonial Banks.
CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Sharebroker.

P R O S P E C T U S

OF THE
CARRICK GREAT QUARTZ TUNNELLING
COMPANY.

To be registered under the Mining Companies Act.

Capital £15,000,
In 60,000 shares of 5s. each.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Mr Logan	Mr Taylor	Mr Goodger
Mr Grant	Mr Lawrence	Mr Bennett
Mr Jolly	Mr J. Stuart	Mr Kidd
Mr Towan	Mr S. Williams	Mr Richards
Mr Gudgeon	Mr Arndt	Mr Murrell

TREASURER.

Mr C. E. Gudgeon, Bank of New Zealand.

SECRETARY.

Mr Chas. Colclough, Accountant.

The promoters of this undertaking, being aware that the auriferous resources of the Carrick Range are not being satisfactorily developed, so as to benefit the mining community of the district generally, and feeling confident that a vast amount of hidden wealth lies undeveloped at a great depth in the heart of the auriferous mountain on the surface of which are to be found the Star of the East, Heart of Oak, Elizabeth, and at least 20 other gold-bearing reefs, confidently present this prospectus to the favourable consideration of the public.

It is proposed to penetrate the Border Chief hill by a tunnel from Smith's Gully, near the junction of the two branches of that gully, to a distance of about 1500 yards in a south-westerly direction, crossing at a vast depth all the reefs and leaders between the Border Chief and the Heart of Oak claims, under which last claim the tunnel will be about 1500 feet in depth.

In consequence of the extensive character of the above undertaking, it is determined to procure a first-class rock-drill, which it is confidently believed will revolutionise the present tedious and expensive method of piercing rock.

The promoters have made application for a special area of ground, and as a large number of persons will avail themselves of the share list now presented, they have every confidence of a favourable reply from the Government. They ask 150 yards on each side of the tunnel for its whole length.

The facilities for carrying on extensive quartz crushing works at the mouth of the proposed tunnel are excellent, and as there is a probability of such works being extensive in the event of a successful prosecution of the proposed undertaking, it is of importance that attention should be directed to it.

Being aware of the great success achieved by the promoters of a scheme of a similar character at Bendigo, and also knowing that similar schemes have met with marked success at the Thames, the promoters have considerable confidence in offering the present speculation to the public. They have no hesitation in declaring it the most promising speculation that has yet appeared for acceptance by the public, whether viewed as one for individual profit or as one contributing to solve the great question of the value of quartz reefs at the greatest depths obtainable by tunnel.

The promoters do not seek any compensation excepting a refund of trifling preliminary expenses, so that all money called up will be actually expended in prosecuting the work.

The first known reef will be crossed at (say) 400 feet, being the "Border Chief," which yielded at the rate of six ounces to the ton on the top; after which other reefs may be crossed at every ten to fifty feet, as per surface indications.

The share list will remain open at Cromwell, Quartzville, and Dunedin, and applications will be proportionately allotted, without any exceptions.

A deposit of one penny per share must accompany each application, and a halfpenny must be paid on allotment, after which monthly calls of one halfpenny (and not exceeding one penny without special resolution of shareholders), shall be payable towards carrying on the works.

Applications to be made, enclosing deposit, to Mr BENNETT, Quartzville; W. O. BALL, Dunedin; or to the undersigned, Cromwell.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Hon. Secretary.

Queenstown

D. POWELL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
AND ACCOUNTANTS,

QUEENSTOWN.

All auction sales, commissions, or agencies entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

Account sales and cash rendered without delay.

Sale of Horses, Cattle, and General Merchandise in our new Auction Bazaar,

EVERY SATURDAY.

D. P. & Co. have been favoured with agencies from several of the First Business Houses in Dunedin. Price lists and samples always on hand. Wool received, stored, and forwarded for sale to Dunedin.

Agent in Cromwell:

CHARLES COLCLOUGH.

Bannockburn

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,

DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-

HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions

kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,

General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to

QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ADAM'S GULLY COAL-PIT,
BANNOCKBURN.

GEORGE COCKBURN

Begs to inform the Inhabitants of the Cromwell and Bannockburn Districts that he has opened a Coal-Pit as above, and is prepared to supply Coal of first-class quality and in any quantity at lowest current rates.

Large consumers contracted with on reasonable terms.

N O T I C E

The undersigned begs to intimate that in future an EXPRESS will leave Quartzville every FRIDAY MORNING for Cromwell, returning the same EVENING.

Leaves Quartzville at 9; Leaves Cromwell at 5.
Passengers and Parcels carried.

CHARLES PEAKE.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC
LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD

AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

North-east Valley Stabbing Case.

Last week our telegraphic news contained mention of a stabbing case in North-east Valley, near Dunedin. From Dunedin papers, we notice that an inquest was held on Tuesday last, at the Hospital, "on the body of James Amos Holmes, who died on Sunday night from injuries alleged to have been received by his having been stabbed by one John Walters." We extract the following portions of the evidence given:—

Jessie Hunt, who appeared with a young child in her arms: My right name is Jessie Hunt. I go under the name of Mrs Holmes. I have lived with the deceased for twelve months. I have known him for three years. I believe he was about 25 at the time of his death. I can't say where he is a native of. He was an Englishman, unmarried. He was a pig dealer by occupation. The first I know of this is, he came in about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning last to the kitchen from the piggery (about 100 yards at the back of the house) and said, "Jessie, I am stabbed!" I said, "No, Jim, you are not stabbed! Stabbed! Not stabbed! Who has done it?" He replied, "Jack has stabbed me through the heart. I am a dead man, Jessie. Everything is yours."

The Coroner: Whom did he mean by Jack?

Witness (pointing to prisoner): There's Jack. There he is. Jack had been in his employment for about twelve months as generally useful man to assist in the piggery. Holmes, after telling me he was stabbed, went through the passage into the front room and I followed him. I said, "Jim, it can't be your heart; you'd be instantly dead. Let me look." I took off both his shirts and saw the dreadful wound. It was not bleeding then. I looked at the shirts first. They were both woollen ones. They had cuts in them. I next saw the wound in his left side. It corresponded exactly with the cuts in the shirt. I ran for Mr Curran, who lives in the second house from me, about 100 yards away. I asked Mr Curran to run for a doctor immediately, and told him that Jack had stabbed Jim (Holmes). I returned in about three minutes, and found Holmes lying on his stomach on the oilcloth of the floor in the front room. He was bleeding very much then. Soon after the doctor came. I saw Jack before the doctor came, for the first time after it happened. He was at the creek. I do not know what he was doing. I went out to empty some water at the creek, and then saw him for the first time. He was at the creek in a stooping position. I said, "Jack, oh, what have you done? I believe you've killed Jim." He said, "No, not I; he is drunk." I said, "No he is not; he has only had two glasses of beer." I went in, leaving Jack at the creek. He, however, came in immediately after me, and came round and looked at Holmes. He said, "Jim, don't be a fool. Get up; don't lie there." He said either "Come out and finish," or similar words. He said to me, "Get him up," and Jim said, "Go away, Jack." I said, "Go away, Jack, and finish the pig. It will be a loss if you don't go and finish the pig." Jack went away. Nothing more was said at this time. He did as I told him; and went and finished cleaning the pig. By that time the doctor came. It was Doctor Cole. I forget what I said to the doctor now. The doctor and I got him on the sofa after his wound was dressed. Jack was not in during the dressing. The policeman came and said, "Where is the man?" I said, "There he is down there," pointing to Jack, who was still cleaning the pig. I did not watch the policeman. I came back to Holmes. Holmes' brother came next. The shirts produced are those Holmes was wearing at the time he was stabbed. When his brother came I said, "Jim is stabbed." He and his brother had some conversation which I cannot remember. I next saw Jack after the policeman brought him into the house. Jack said to me, "I shall have you up on this." I don't know what he meant, but I know that is what he said. I said, "I know nothing of this, or how this happened." Mr Holmes had previously told me about how it happened. I said, "How came Jack to do this," and he replied, "Oh, just because I knocked his hat off into the water—into that tub." That was all he said about the quarrel. He did not say there had been a fight or words; of that I am quite sure. Jack seemed sorry for what he had done. When he told Holmes "Get up; don't lie there," he appeared to be sorry. He was again brought back by the police to the house; but I don't know whether it was that day or the next. I said to Mr Holmes, "Jim, can you see Jack in the room?" He replied, "Yes, I can see him, the blackguard." Jack came a little forward then, and said, "Jim, if you are dying speak the truth." Jim said, "That is the truth." I said, "Jim, speak the truth." He said, "It is the truth, and nothing but the truth." Jack said something else—I did not catch his words—and the policeman pushed him on his side. Holmes gradually became worse, and died on Sunday night at half-past 11. Jack had been in Holmes' employ for about a year. He lived in our house, sleeping upstairs. He went to bed about ten o'clock. They were on perfectly good terms that night. Jack rose about half-past 5 next morning—I think that was the time—came to our bedroom, and said, "Get up Jim," and said something else about the pigs. Holmes said, "Go and light the fire, Jack, and I will be up soon."

Holmes rose about 7, and they went to kill the pigs. I got up to prepare the breakfast. While getting breakfast, I looked out once, and saw the two in the piggery killing pigs. Holmes stuck them both. After Holmes had killed one pig, he brought it up on his shoulders to a place close to the kitchen, and said, "Give me a glass of beer, Jessie. I have got the other one down. I shall soon have finished, and then I'll come into breakfast." I gave him a glass of beer. He went away and returned to the piggery. About ten minutes after he came back again, and told me he had been stabbed.

Detective Bain: About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd I went to deceased's house in company with Mr Mallard and Dr Garland. After having remained there for a while I was instructed to go to town to bring a justice of the peace, the clerk of the Court, and the prisoner, for the purpose of taking deceased's depositions. I returned with Mr Fish, Mr Street, and prisoner. I remained under the verandah in charge of the prisoner. The prisoner began to talk to me. I knew he had been cautioned. He said, "He is moaning. He must be suffering great pain." The door was open and he could hear deceased. "Well," he said, "it is his own fault. We were scraping a pig together. Jim found fault with something I had been doing. I checked him. He said he would put my head in a tub of water. He put his hand up to the back of my head and pushed my head down. I am sure my hat's in the tub now. I then let him have it; and that's the whole affair." That was all the statement he made to me.

Dr Cole corroborated the evidence by Dr Garland as to the post mortem. The blow must have been given with great force. It was of too great violence to have been done in a struggle. It was a clean plunge. It could not have been done in wrestling. Had deceased fallen on the knife, there would have been a rent, and the knife would have been bent.

The jury, after a deliberation of two hours and twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against the prisoner, Walters.

Holmes was a brother of Mr Holmes, landlord of the Robert Burns Hotel. Walters is a native of Germany, forty-seven years of age, a widower, without family, and has been fifteen years in the colonies.

VARIETIES.

"Belles" call a great many people to church.

A Yankee wanted the Bridge of Sighs pointed out to him, and then offered to bet America had several bridges twice the size.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another, who had slipped on an icy pavement. "Going to get up," was the reply.

Among the furniture necessary in the church at Baltimore, where the Episcopal Convention is in session, there are said to be 235 spittoons.

A New Hampshire farmer's wife fell into a well, and it was four days before he missed her, and made search. He said he thought the house unusually quiet, but he didn't know what made it so.

An Aberdeen lady was told by her husband it was "optional" whether he should buy her a gilt-edged bible or a new bonnet. She struggled with the subject for three whole days, and then took the bonnet.

A Sunday school teacher was giving a lesson on Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop larger handfuls of wheat. "Now, children," she said, "Boaz did another nice thing for Ruth; can you tell me what it was?" "Married her!" said one of the boys.

"Little Tommy didn't disobey mamma, and go swimming, did he?" "No mamma; Jimmy Brown and the rest of the boys went in, but I remembered what you said, and didn't disobey you." "And Tommy never tells lies, does he?" "No, mamma; I wouldn't tell a lie for the world." "Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?" "That conundrum was too much for Tommy; he had to give it up."

An Irishman, being recently on trial in New York for some offence, pleaded "Not guilty," and the jury being in the box, the district attorney proceeded to call Mr Furkisson as a witness. With the utmost innocence Patrick turned his face to the judge and said, "Do I understand, yer honour, that Mr Furkisson is to be a witness fore'nst me?" The judge said dryly, "It seems so." "Well, thin, yer honour, I plado guilty sure, if yer honour plaises—not because I'm guilty, for I'm as innocent as a sucking babe, but jist on account of savin' Misther Furkisson's soul."

Courting is a luxury, it is said, it is iso water, it is a beverage, it is the pla spell ov the soul. The man who has never courted has lived in vain; he has been a blind man among landscapes and waterskapes; he has been a delf man in the land of hand organs and by the side of murmuring canals. Courting is like two little springs ov water that spring out from under a rock at the foot ov a mountain, and run down the hill side by side, singing and dancing, and spatering each other, eddying and frothing, and kaskading, now hiding under bank, now full of sun and now full of shadder, till bimeby the jine and then the go slow. Courting is like strawberries and cream, wants tew be did slow, then yu git the flavour.—Josh Billings.

There is a man in Jersey City who owns an elevator. The other night he was asleep and his wife was awake. He dreamed, and he muttered words in his sleep. She listened. He said:—"Dear Ella—darling Ella—sweetest Ella!" She would hear no more. She grabbed him by the shoulder, shook him till he woke, and then shrieked, "Who is dear Ella?" "Who is dear what?" he asked, with a surprised look. "The dear Ella you have been calling darling and sweetest in your dreams." "Oh I must have been thinking of the dear elevator which has cost me so much thought and trouble for the past two months. It's been all outgo and no income with it." The wife subsided. She may have been fully convinced that he was wholly truthful, but she keeps a very suspicious eye on him. He chuckles when he's alone, and says, "By George, that elevator was a lucky thought! If she only knew?" Then he chuckles a little more, and goes and elevates his elbow.

WANTED, a Smart, Active Lad.
Apply to
J. SOLOMON.

WANTED, a First-class COOK. Apply immediately Starkey's Kawarau Hotel.

T O L E T.
A TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE; also, a FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE. Apply
JOHN MARSH,
Bridge Hotel.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

An EMERGENCY MEETING will be held on Wednesday Evening, February 3.
Business: Initiations.
By order of the R.W.M.

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
YOUNG AUSTRALIAN QUARTZ MINING COMPANY,
CARRICK RANGE.

Registered under the Mining Companies Act, 1872.

Capital £9000, in 1800 Shares of £5 each.

The Proprietors of the Mine, Messrs Williams and Edwards, who have both been long and favourably known in the district as thoroughly practical and competent quartz miners, intend offering about 800 of these Shares to the public. It is admitted by all acquainted with the Carrick Range that this is by far the most valuable mine in the district. It has been thoroughly opened up and prospected, and a Lease of Ten Acres has been secured.

The mine was taken up by the present proprietors in November 1872. During 1873, after it had been prospected by shaft, a tunnel was put in and the reef cut at about 85 feet from the surface; 700 tons were taken out and crushed, with a yield of 752½ ozs., or an average of 21½ dwts. per ton. The mine being situated a distance of two miles from any mill, and cartage being a very serious item, it was determined to erect crushing machinery on the ground. The Conroy's Gully mill—a first-class plant, supplied by Messrs Kincaid, McQueen, and Co. of Dunedin—was purchased, and has been erected on the ground at a cost of about £1000. During 1874, from six to ten men were employed in prospecting and opening up the mine. A distance of 250 feet has been driven along the reef, rises have been put up at intervals of about 40 feet, and two shafts sunk with the reef to the water level, 93 feet below the present workings. The only stone crushed during the present season was taken from these prospecting drives in different parts of the mine. The quantity crushed was 150 tons, which gave 187 ozs. 2 dwts., or nearly 25 dwts. per ton.

The height of stone over head along the 250 feet driven is 80 feet. Of this about one-half has been taken out and crushed with the result already stated. Two shafts have also been sunk 93 feet below the present level to the water; the reef all through, where opened up, runs from eighteen inches to six feet in depth.

During the progress of the work last year, a second reef was discovered, running parallel to the other, at a distance of forty feet; and this was driven along for some length. The reef averaged two feet in thickness, and gave prospects of from twelve to fifteen pennyweights per ton. None of this was crushed, as the mill was then in course of erection.

The mine is situated close to the termination of the Carrick Water Company's race, and sufficient water is now available to drive the mill; and as the latter is placed close to the mouth of the tunnel, working expenses will be very light. Six dwts. per ton is considered an ample margin to cover the cost of raising and crushing. The proprietors estimate that there is sufficient stone in sight to keep the mill going for three years, with most of the dead work done. A shaft has been sunk in the Company's lease about 100 feet from the end of the present workings, and the reef, with similar prospects, has been struck at a depth of 60 feet from the surface.

Mr Samuel Williams, one of the proprietors, so well known as a mine manager at Bendigo and the Carrick, will continue as manager of the mine. He intends, while the present stone is being worked, to put in a tunnel which would strike the reef about 300 feet deeper than the present level; it would not be a very long one, as the nature of the country presents unusual facilities for this purpose.

The shares will be issued fully paid up, with the mine and plant free from all liabilities. Of the 1800 shares the present proprietors will retain 800. 200 will be set aside as a reserve fund, and the dividends from these allowed to accumulate, so that there will be no need for calls, the fear of which deters so many from speculating in mining property. The remaining 800 will be placed in the market.

Applications for Shares to be made to Mr M. W. HAWKINS, Broker, Dunedin; or to
JAMES MARSHALL,
Mining Agent, Cromwell.

N O T I C E.
I hereby authorise C. W. WRIGHT to Collect all Debts due to me.

ISAAC WRIGHT.

All Debts now due to Mr ISAAC WRIGHT must be paid to me without delay, or proceedings will be taken to recover the same without further notice.

C. W. WRIGHT.

January 12, 1875.

ELIZABETH QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

A Fifth Call of 3s. per Share has been made payable on WEDNESDAY, 10th February 1875, at the Office of the Manager, Melmore-terrace, Cromwell.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

CROMWELL WATERWORKS.

Under authority of the Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Plan and Book of Reference required by the above Act, showing the properties about to be acquired by the Corporation for carrying out the proposed Waterworks, and the positions and the names of the present occupiers of the same, have been deposited at the Office of the Town Council, and may be inspected during reasonable hours for a period of three calendar months from the date hereof.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

9th January 1875.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

£2000.

Under authority of the Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872.

The CORPORATION of CROMWELL is prepared to receive Applications for 40 DEBENTURES of £50 each, at the minimum price of £48 each, up to the 10th of February 1875.

A deposit of £5 per debenture must be paid on application, and balance before noon on 10th February, from which date each debenture will bear interest.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

Applications will be duly numbered on receipt, and will be dealt with consecutively.

ALL PERSONS depasturing cattle on the Cromwell Commonage must TAKE OUT LICENSES and REGISTER THEIR BRANDS, or proceedings will be taken against them forthwith.

A. R. B. THOMSON,
Inspector of Depasturing Districts.

New Advertisements.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

A Special Meeting of the above Order will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, February 6, in the Athenaeum Hall.

Business important.

***ALFRED PEACH, L.D.**

V.



R.

N O T I C E.

In pursuance of the 14th section of the Licensing Act 1873 Amendment Act 1874, I hereby give notice that the QUARTERLY LICENSING MEETING for the District of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1875, in the Courthouse, Cromwell, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer or Renewal or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall have been given to me, for the aforesaid Districts in which the premises in respect of which such applications are made are situated respectively.

B. R. BAIRD,

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,
Cromwell, February 1, 1875.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me by PETER KNUDSEN and others for a special grant of ground for mining purposes, situated on the Carrick Range, including the ground formerly known as the Old Royal Standard claim, and being in extent about 20 acres more or less: Notification is hereby made that anyone desirous of objecting to the same must do so in writing on or before FRIDAY, 19th February, 1875, the day fixed for hearing.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
January 29, 1875. Warden.

LOST, between Cromwell Coalpit and the Bridge, a Lady's small Gold Locket, with black ribbon attached. Finder will oblige by leaving it at the Cromwell Hotel.

REMOVAL.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES'

HALL removed to

Mr J. SOLOMON's former Premises,
Next the Golden Age Hotel.

MAX GALL,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
Tobacco and Cigars.

NEWS AGENT & BOOKSELLER.

M. G. is happy to be able to state that, business having greatly increased, prices for medicines will in future be considerably reduced from former rates.

CARRICK RANGE W. S. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

SECOND ISSUE.

A call of 2s 6d per share was this day made payable at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1875.

JAMES MARSHALL,
February 2, 1875. Manager.

BENDIGO DEEP LEVEL Q.M. COMPANY.

A call of One Halfpenny per Share was this day made payable at the Company's Office, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1875.

JAMES MARSHALL,
February 2, 1875. Manager.

£3 REWARD.

LOST, from Wanaka Station, a BAY MARE, branded R 6 on near shoulder; also, a Dark-Brown COLT, branded M on the near shoulder. Any person delivering the above to the undersigned will receive the above-mentioned reward.

J. S. McLEAN.

Wanaka Station, Jan. 23, 1875.

N O T I C E.

The BANNOCKBURN SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, February 8.

CHARLES KOCH,
Hon. Sec. Bannockburn School Committee.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

A MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS is hereby convened for

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875,
at 7 p.m., at the
TOWN HALL,

To elect a COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT for the ensuing year.

By order of the Building Committee.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Secretary.

F O R S A L E.

One Half Share in a TWO-ACRE CLAIM and HEAD-RACE in Bailey's Gully. Also, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE a short distance from the claim, and a Garden of one acre in extent.

For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL HALCROW,
On the claim.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875.

By order of the Directors.

MR GEORGE FACHE has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above date, at the Company's Office, Cromwell, 2000 unallotted shares in the BENDIGO DEEP LEVEL Q.M. COMPANY.

All particulars at time of sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS owing to the present Proprietary of this Newspaper must be settled on or before WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February proximo, as on that day a change in the Proprietorship is to take place.

J. A. MATTHEWS.

Argus Office, Cromwell, Jan. 18, 1875.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Europe, Asia, and America, via San Francisco, will close at this Office on Monday, February 8, at 2.30 p.m. Registered Letters and Money Orders at 2 p.m.

Mails for the United Kingdom, the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, etc., via Suez, will close at this office on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Registered Letters and Money Orders at 2 p.m.

C. E. NICHOLAS,
Postmaster.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

From both Mr ULRICH and the Goldfields Secretary, during their late examination of the quartz workings in this district, we received very plain intimations that no detailed report of their proceedings would be available for public information for some time to come; but still, Mr ULRICH's investigations were conducted so openly, and his remarks were made so freely to the proprietors and managers of the various mines in every district which he visited, while the reports we have seen in several of our contemporaries have been so full and complete, that we can form a very fair idea of what the general nature of his report will be. We believe on the whole that his report on this Province as a field for quartz-mining enterprise will be an eminently satisfactory one,—satisfactory to the people in the Province as assuring them of the permanency of this important (very shortly in our opinion to be the chief) branch of mining industry, and satisfactory to them in offering reliable testimony to others outside the Province of the same permanency. Some vain individuals, of course, whose experience in mining matters may possibly have been gathered in one claim, will of course plume themselves on the fact that they knew all this before, and that they did not require any such person as Mr ULRICH to demonstrate the fact. Of course not, they knew it all; but somehow or other capitalists outside and even inside their districts feel shy of accepting the authority of the manager of the "New-Chum" or the "Lucky-for-a-Month" company on such subjects. Capitalists have been bitten too often and too much to trust these reports, and it is well that some man of the great experience in mining matters that Mr ULRICH possesses should have been asked to step in and report on the quartz workings, and point out the conditions under which they are being carried on, and whether such conditions are likely to lead to success or not. The vain individuals of whom we have hinted will of course go on in their own fashion till they are fairly starved out of it, but we fully believe that Mr ULRICH's visit will gradually be the means of causing a complete revolution in the methods at present in use for the extraction and saving of gold from quartz, and that more attention will be paid by mining managers to keeping careful records of the position of their workings and the displacements to which their reefs are subject. We earnestly hope that such will be the case, and that the industry of quartz-mining will soon take the position which it ought to take,—that demanding the utmost skill and scientific treatment. Let us remember that quartz-mining in New Zealand is only in its infancy compared with Victoria, with her 3400 quartz reefs.

While avoiding anything like the least attempt at anticipating Mr ULRICH's report, there are two points in our present method of working which have come out so strong during his late tour, and which at once suffered condemnation at his hands, that we should only be losing valuable time in neglecting to refer to them. One of the errors has long been patent to any sensible man, and has often formed the subject of comment; but now that we have it brought under our notice with something like authority, we surely believe it will not be allowed to exist much longer. One of the points to which we allude is the all but universal practice of working without a proper survey, and without keeping a plan of all the proceedings which take place in the mines. The other is the present process of saving the gold by copper-plates and ripples,—the practice at, we think, every battery in the Province being a uniform one, although the stone or ore from one mine differs or may differ as much from that of another as night from day. To put the matter shortly, in fact, in describing the present practice of working a mine and extracting the precious metal, it may be described as the "rule-of-thumb" system. Here and there it is modified for the better or for the worse, according as the intelligence of the working or mine manager rises or falls above or below the average standard, and also according as he happens to be an energetic or a lazy man. An energetic and conscientious manager is sure to be a discontented one, as things have hitherto been going, because he knows he has been and is losing gold; whereas the manager of a contrary nature is perfectly satisfied, because "this is the way they did on Pleasant Creek when he was there." (Twelve or thirteen years ago, perhaps!) It is hardly believable that out of all

the quartz-mines which have been and are being worked in this district, (we believe we might say the Province) there is not one of which the manager or the august body of directors can produce a survey or plan of the workings of even the rudest description. Nothing to show what stone has been taken out or what it has yielded; where the stone has yielded so much or so little; how the gold shoots (to speak technically); how wide or how deep the shoot is; how the reef dips or strikes;—in short, no record of anything essential to a knowledge of the proper way to work a mine is kept. Everything of the sort is kept in the memory of the one man who happens to be manager for the time, (very well kept, we will admit, in many instances); but there is no permanent record. And knowledge such as we are now speaking of is simply incommunicable. It is impossible for any man to give all the details of a reef which has been worked for any time to even a skilled man, let alone an ordinary shareholder. Is this sort of thing right? In any other business but that of quartz-reefing, would it be tolerated for a single week? Most assuredly not. And as if the want of proper records in working the mine was not enough to damn the present system, what do we find if we pursue our researches a little further? Why, the same faulty system carried out in its entirety. No account kept of the amount of quicksilver received at certain dates, and none of the amount on hand at any further date; no account of the amalgam, or the weight of gold retorted from so much amalgam; not even, in many cases, (by far the majority,) the number of tons weight of quartz from which such and such results in gold were obtained. And when accounts are kept, what do we find? At one time, one hundred tons will yield apparently one hundred and fifty ounces; at another time, from the same reef, but sixty ounces;—and no attempt is made to discover any reason for the great inequality. Again we ask if such a loose system would be tolerated in any other business? Could any other business stand it?

We have occupied so much space already that we must hasten to a conclusion quickly in speaking of the process now in use of saving the gold,—the ordinary copper-plate and ripple-table. At one time in Victoria these were (as now in Otago) in universal use; but they are now universally abandoned in favour of a better plan. Mr ULRICH, we believe, intends to send plans and full descriptions of the methods which are used in Victoria at the present time, and really we think that the mere fact of certain methods being adopted there should at once determine Otago quartz-reefers in favour of their use here. If not, then it were useless for twenty thousand *Cromwell* Arguses to urge the matter upon their attention.

The report of Mr ULRICH will not be sent to the Government probably for a month or six weeks yet; but we fully anticipate it will be one deserving of more than the usual share of attention when it is. After our experience of Mr ULRICH in this district, we think we can say that a little delay in its production will simply mean the presentation of a thoroughly considered and altogether reliable one. All the facts which he has collected we may rest assured will be accurately stated, and the deductions made only after due and calm consideration. When it has been received and considered by the Government, we hope that it will be published for general information.

The members of the Fire Brigade are reminded that Wednesday evening first is practice night. The captain desires us to intimate that he wishes to see a good attendance.

Three tenders were received by the Clyde Town Council for the construction of the bridge over the Molyneux. Consideration of the tenders was held over until the meeting of to-morrow evening. The names of the tenderers and the respective amounts were as follows:—William Grant, £5345; William Stewart, £5600; John M'Cormick, £5980.

The inhabitants of Cardrona are among those who are dissatisfied with the new mail arrangements. They have got up a memorial praying for a change, which has been well signed both in Cardrona and by residents along the road,—at Luggate, Albertown, Pembroke, &c. It has been forwarded to the Chief Postmaster. The Bannockburn Miners' Association have also moved in the matter, so that, unless the Postmaster's new laws are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, in all probability we shall shortly have a change for the better.

The Hospital building being now nearly finished, the Building Committee will shortly find their "occupation gone." They have therefore given instructions that a public meeting of subscribers be called, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and an advertisement will be found in our present issue convening the meeting for Thursday, the 11th instant. No doubt there will be a good attendance of subscribers, not only of those in the town, but of those also from the out-districts, Bendigo and so forth.

The Bannockburn Miners' Association mean business. They have passed what amounts to a vote of censure on Mr MacKellar, M.P. for the district, and Goldfields Secretary in the present Government, which, according to the Association, is actuated by a policy unfavourable to the interests of the goldfields. Judging by the tone of articles which have lately appeared in several of our contemporaries, we had thought Mr MacKellar was gaining the confidence of the mining community, but he has yet to gain the confidence, it seems, of those who ought to know him best. "A prophet has no honour in his own country." Mr MacKellar has treated the Bannockburn portion of his constituency rather cavalierly, it must be admitted; and we fancy that the present action on the part of some of the miners there is the outcome simply of a slight discontent and offended dignity.

"A Cornishman," writing in the *Tuapeka Times*, characterises John Tyson's challenge in the matter of wrestling as "bounce,"—especially the challenge with regard to Ben Hoare. Hoare, he says, has seldom if ever wrestled in North Country style; Tyson has two stone advantage of him in weight; and the time is so limited that Ben Hoare might not see the challenge, let alone answer it. He concludes:—"If the time was limited to the last day of February, and also to wrestle in the three styles, North Country, Cornish, and Collar and Elbow, I think there might be a chance of knowing which was the best of the two, but if it stands only as it is, all Cornishmen should treat it with contempt."

The Arrow correspondent of the *Evening Star* says:—"This district will sustain a loss in the removal of Mr S. N. Brown, of the *Observer*, who has purchased the *Cromwell Argus*. To his exertions are mainly due the introduction of municipal institutions and the Oddfellows' Lodge here; while in all matters affecting our progress, he has laboured energetically, his name having been upon nearly every committee we have had occasion to appoint, on all of which he worked ably and well, while privately he is respected and esteemed."

In the police court at Auckland the other day, a curious and suggestive case was heard. One Edward Martin was committed for trial for stealing £14 from his mother-in-law, and he pleaded in excuse that things were made so unendurably warm at home that he took the money intending to go away. He was arrested aboard the *Derwent*, bound for Sydney.

At the last meeting of the Waste Land Board, the following was the only matter of business affecting the district:—"Messrs Andrew Anderson and John Waide applied for a license for 20 acres of burned bush, Hawea, and offered £5 per annum. Resolved that applicants be informed of the regulations, which could not be departed from in this case."

Last Tuesday evening, some alarm was created in the town by the report that a man had poisoned himself. It seems that a man named Shears, living at the Bridge Hotel, mistook a bottle of liniment for a bottle of lotion, both of which he was using at the time, and swallowed enough of the liniment to have poisoned him twice over before he discovered his mistake. However, he was well dosed with simple emetics while the doctor was being hunted up, and in two or three hours he was pronounced thoroughly out of danger. No blame whatever is attributable to Mr Gall, who as chemist vended the medicines, for he had labelled the liniment bottle with "Poison" in large letters. It was simply one of these unfortunate mistakes which it is said are apt to occur even "in the best regulated families."

Measles is prevalent among adults as well as children in Auckland. Six clerks in the Bank of New Zealand are now laid up with that complaint, and the Rowing Club's second crew for the regatta had to be disbanded owing to one member taking the disease.

Some people like Beck's beer and some like Goodger and Kuitze's, but we hear a story from the Lakes district which almost confirms us in the belief that some people have not had their taste in the matter of beer properly formed yet. In a certain remote portion of that district, there reside a very dronthy lot, and it appears, according to our voracious correspondent, that after they had finished during the recent holidays all the available John Stewart and James Hennessy,—local manufacture we have no doubt,—they tackled a cask of Goodger and Kuitze's best. This they finished at the upset price of two-and-sixpence a billyful. The landlord, finding it to pay, filled up the cask with pure Lake water, which was taken (after being well shaken) at the same price, and met with ready customers. Their thirst not being sufficiently quenched with this, and being unable to give sufficient colour to a third infusion in the same cask, the landlord, to meet the extraordinary demand, is said to have knocked in the head of the cask and sold the hops at the bottom of it at the rate of one shilling per pint. These were eagerly eaten up (we can't say drunk) within a couple of hours after the experiment had been tried; and we are assured that they apparently agreed with the eaters amazingly. There has since, however, been a great demand in that neighbourhood for a certain description of patent medicine.

Our Dunedin telegraphic correspondent is usually very complete and full in his summary of telegraphic news, but lately he seems to have taken a "down" on horse-racing, and apparently objects—on principle, we suppose,—to send us any news whatever of race-meetings. Perhaps the Mabel "waltz" affected him to some "tune." That is about the most probable way of accounting for his omissions in this line. All this is by way of apology for being unable to give complete news of the results of the Tapanui races. All we know is that on the first day Somnambula won the Maiden Plate, cantering round, Sultana, the only other entry, not coming to the post. For the Tapanui Handicap, for which there were twelve nominations, only three came to the post,—Right Bower, Traitor, and Stackpole. These came in in the order named, Right Bower winning easily. From the fact that a number of the Cup horses were at this meeting, the results of the whole of the events were looked forward to with interest, and we regret being unable to give further particulars.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 8 p.m.

The case of Irvine (C.E.) versus Morrison and Co., of Blue Spur, in which damages for breach of contract were laid at £3000, was concluded at the Supreme Court on Friday. A verdict of £250 was given for the plaintiff.

Colin M'Intyre, a seaman, was injured on Thursday by falling from the deck-house of the ship *Auckland*, and died in the Hospital on Saturday morning.

The Interprovincial cricket match, Canterbury against Otago, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The Canterbury eleven, who went to the wickets first, made 354 in their innings. Otago made 148 in their first, and 55 in their second innings. Canterbury thus won in one innings, with 151 runs to spare. Paramor, of the Otago team, batted splendidly, and will be presented by the cricketers with a purse of sovereigns.

At the Supreme Court this morning the case of Malaghan v. Wenckheim commenced, and a considerable amount of evidence was taken.

C. F. Adams, cordial manufacturer, of Invercargill, died suddenly yesterday. An inquest was held at the Hospital to-day, when the evidence showed that deceased was subject to apoplectic fits, from the effects of one of which he died.

The charge of wilful murder against Walters was withdrawn to-day at the R.M.'s Court. He stands committed for manslaughter on the warrant of the Coroner.

The Mikado arrived with the San Francisco mail on Saturday at Auckland. The most interesting item of news is that of the wreck of the *Mongol*, which was formerly a Frisco mail steamer. She struck on a cluster of rocks twenty miles from Hong Kong, and sank. The captain and his wife, the first and fourth officers, second and third engineers, and others were drowned. Fourteen persons were saved.

The prize-takers in the Colonial firing are as follows. There were six matches in all. Skinner, of the Armed Constabulary, is champion, with a total score in six matches of 313. Elder, also of the Armed Constabulary, is second with 313. Wilson, of the Port Chalmers Naval Brigade, made 310. Goldie, also of Port Chalmers, was fourth with 308. Hoskins, former champion, made 306, and was fifth.

CHRISTENING OF THE YOUNG AUSTRALIAN BATTERY.

It is the usual custom, and a good and proper one, to start quartz-mining batteries with some slight ceremony, in the way of a gathering, not only of such persons as may be interested in the success of the mine, but of the general public, to witness the maiden motion of the machine, and afterwards to join in wishing success to the particular enterprise with which it is connected. In the case of a public company, of course it can be understood that it is possible a goodly number may assemble on such an occasion, but in the case of a private proprietary, a good attendance evidences, outside of all "interested motives," a feeling of good-will and of interest in the prosperity of the venture; and this we are glad to be able to chronicle in the present instance. Messrs Williams and Edwards, the proprietors of the Young Australian claim and battery, are well-known and respected working miners, who have most perseveringly developed the claim, and succeeded in erecting at no slight outlay the battery christened yesterday. And that the public are disposed most favourably to look on and acknowledge such perseverance was amply evidenced by the very flattering attendance which responded to the invitation—given at very short notice, it may be stated—on the part of the proprietors. Over one hundred people, and a fair proportion of the fair sex, tackled the hill to be present at the ceremony, and these were from every part of the district. Cromwell sent a fair number of her leading citizens, while visitors were also present from Lowburn, Bendigo, and the Nevis Ferry direction. We believe many more from Cromwell would have been present, had it not been for the prevalence of a high wind all the morning; and it is no joke to front a ride on Cromwell flat in a dust-storm, to say nothing of the pleasure in prospect of a journey up the Carrick hill in a gale of wind. Strange to say, however, the breeze was confined to the flat, and all day on the hill the weather was calm and pleasant, so that those who were deterred by the above reason laboured under a delusion, and are very sorry they did not go, if only to escape what was in Cromwell a very unpleasant day. Arrived at the top of the hill,—for there the machine is situated, quite five miles from Quartzville,—of course the "inner man" began to make known his wants, and the "outer man" was well satisfied to perceive that in this regard ample provision had been made; and this perception being conveyed quickly from the outer senses to the inner sensibilities, some short space of time was given over to the discussion of eatables and drinkables. The spread of viands was really excellent, and Messrs Williams and Edwards had evidently made "expense no object" in this particular matter. Mr Geer, of Quartzville, was the caterer, and his efforts reflect every credit upon him. It is only fair to say this, because his efforts were much appreciated, as may be imagined.

Although one o'clock was the hour mentioned for the starting of the affair, it was

nearly three before the proceedings got fairly commenced. The interval was spent by the visitors in an inspection of the machinery, which is well known to be of a first-class character. Formerly it was on the Controy's Gully claim, and has always been reckoned, for its size, as complete, substantial, and excellent in every way as any in the Province. It has been placed in its present position by Mr Robert Reid, who has a high reputation in all matters connected with quartz-milling, and under his superintendence it has lost nothing in the way of efficient fitting-up, but has rather gained, for Mr Reid has made quite a number of alterations which his experience has taught him are improvements. The business of the day began by

Miss Stuart, daughter of Mr James Stuart, of Cromwell, taking her stand on the tables close to the wheel, to which was suspended a bottle of "No. 2." This Miss Stuart, having in a short and pleasing speech wished success and prosperity to the venture, dashed to pieces on the wheel, naming it the "Young Australian Battery." Then arose a cheering, while the water being turned on, the wheel made its maiden revolution, the machinery started, and the process of crushing was gone through. Presently, to prepare for the speechifying, which could not be thought of while the stampers thumped, the water was turned off, and everything was still again.

Then the company adjourned to the tables. Here Mr D. A. Jolly took the position of toast-master, and began business by proposing "The Queen." This of course was received loyally, and the toast of the "Superintendent and Provincial Council" was the next on the list. This on the Carrick might be expected to be received hardly so loyally, and in connection with it an amusing circumstance was that the proposer, Mr Taylor, advocated Provincial institutions most enthusiastically, and did it so eloquently that he carried his audience with him, and completely took the wind from the sails of the unfortunate gentleman who replied (Mr Buchan), who, by a curious anomaly, is an avowed opponent of Provincialism, and advanced his views of course most religiously.

Then came the toast of the day, "Success to the Proprietors of the Young Australian." This was proposed by Mr Jolly in very good style. He commented at length upon the perseverance shown by Messrs Williams and Edwards, and praised their pluck and determination in a very happy fashion, and in terms which found a warm response, judging by the applause, in the minds of his hearers. Mr Williams, for himself and partner, responded fittingly and feelingly.

The Corporation of Cromwell was next given, being proposed by Mr W. Edwards, and responded to by Mr Jolly, as Mayor. Mr James Marshall in a few words proposed the Quartz Mining Interest, and Mr Goodger replied. The Alluvial Interest found a well-wisher and proposer in Mr John Richards, and a worthy champion in Mr M'Kersie.

Mr Buchan followed, with the toast of the "Commercial, Banking, and Agricultural Interests." Mr J. A. Preshaw, of the Bank of New South Wales, responded, making a few remarks relative to the investment of capital in quartz mining speculations. In what might be regarded as genuine speculations, he said, such as the one under notice, the banks and capitalists would be always found willing to advance and invest, but so many "bogus" or poor things had been put before them for investment, that no wonder they were often found shy and unwilling.

Mr R. D. Owens then gave the "Carrick Water Company." Mr James Taylor, in responding as Chairman of Directors, said the scheme of bringing in water to the Carrick was universally acknowledged to be, if carried out, the thing that would make the Carrick and Bannockburn districts; and yet, in the face of this, the support the company had received in that quarter was so scant that it was not worth while mentioning. He proceeded to give the Bannockburn and Carrick residents a "roasting" for their lukewarmness in the matter, and referred to the fact of the machine that day christened going to be worked by the very water that many Bannockburn people said would never come in, as a proof of the determination on the part of the directors to go on steadily with the work, and use, as they always had used, their best endeavours to bring the scheme to a successful termination.—Mr Goodger, as another of the directors, followed in the same strain.

The healths of the engineer (Mr Reid) and contractor (Mr Drummy) were then drunk most enthusiastically, and the toasting concluded with last, but not least, "The Ladies," proposed by Mr Shanly, and responded to by Mr Egerton.

A number of gentlemen were then shown over the mine by Mr Williams, and a disposition shortly began to manifest itself towards making a start homewards; and between six and seven most of the visitors left. In conclusion we may state that it was one of the most enjoyable day's outings which has been afforded to people in this district for some time, and everybody appeared heartily well pleased with the whole affair. Messrs Williams and Edwards had gone into the thing *con amore*, and they had the satisfaction of seeing the whole of their visitors delighted and surprised indeed at the arrangements made for their convenience and comfort.

Work is to be commenced at the machine at once, and there is any amount of stone to go on with. Unfortunately the supply of water is not all that could be wished, but this is not surprising, for the season is just now the driest of the year. To secure the supply they have at present, the proprietors have gone to considerable expense in the erection of a store-dam, by which means they will be enabled to work about twelve hours a day.

BANNOCKBURN & CARRICK RANGE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of the Bannockburn and Carrick Range Miners' Association was held on Wednesday evening, January 27. Mr J. L. Moore, president, was in the chair.

The business of the meeting was the election of officers and a committee for the ensuing year.

The following are the elections:—Mr William Buchan, president; Mr John Pryde, vice-president; Mr D. Stewart, treasurer; Mr D. McGregor, secretary; and Messrs J. L. Moore, William Anderson, Wm. Smart, Charles Ray, J. Saltoun, and J. P. Smiddy, members of Committee.

The matter of election being concluded, general business was proceeded with.

Mr Buchan proposed, and Mr Pryde seconded, "That the secretary be instructed to write to the Chief Postmaster, Dunedin, requesting him to forward the mail to Bannockburn on Monday instead of Saturday, as at present."—Carried unanimously.

The following motion, after a somewhat animated and lengthened discussion, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. Proposed by Mr Buchan, seconded by Mr Pryde, "That this Association is of opinion that Mr MacKellar has broken his pledge to support any measure which would tend to reduce taxation of the goldfields, by not supporting either by voice or vote, the resolution passed in the Provincial Council to reduce the export duty on gold; and further, that he has misrepresented his constituents by giving his support to and ultimately joining a Government whose policy is unfavourable to the Goldfields."

Mr Owen O'Neill proposed, Mr Pryde seconded, and it was carried, "That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition, to be presented to the Provincial Council at its first sitting, urging the advisability of the Government purchasing the Kawarau Bridge and throwing it open to the public free of charge."

This concluded the business, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a termination.

CROMWELL HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Building Committee was held on Thursday evening last. There was a very fair attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the inward and outward correspondence was read. This had reference to the subsidy to be received from the Government, the receipt of which was satisfactorily arranged for.

With regard to the subscriptions by residents of Dunedin, it was suggested that it would be fair to the subscribers, and might have a beneficial effect by way of example, if these were advertised in one of the Dunedin papers; and this was accordingly resolved to be done.

Messrs Wakefield and Snook were appointed auditors, at a fee of one guinea each.

The matter of furnishing the Hospital building was then considered. On the motion of Mr Starkey, seconded by Mr Gudgeon, it was resolved: "That Messrs Taylor, Jolly, Marsh, and Johnson be a sub-committee to draw up an inventory of furniture, &c., requisite for the building, and submit the same to a special meeting to be called for the purpose."

The Secretary was asked to procure a copy of the Hospital Ordinance for the guidance of the Committee, and also copies of the by-laws of the different Provincial Hospitals.

The building being nearly completed by the contractor, it was mentioned that it would be necessary for the Building Committee to forego their functions, and hand over the building to a Committee of Management elected by the subscribers. Mr Taylor therefore moved, Mr Marsh seconded, and it was carried: "That a public meeting of subscribers be called for this day fortnight, to elect from among subscribers an Hospital Committee of Management for the ensuing twelve months."

One or two small accounts were then passed for payment, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting closed.

BENDIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 28, 1875.

Doubtless the future of this place as a reefing district is exercising the minds of many, but I must confess that, so far, I can see no very extraordinary access of prosperity in consequence. It is true, mining leases have been marked off in all directions, but in the majority of instances the pegging off at present represents the amount of work done. Certainly there is some slight excuse for this, owing to the non-appearance of the surveyor; and this reminds me to reiterate the general opinion that no needs assistance. Applications cannot be heard until after survey, and months often elapse between the time of application and the survey being made. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and I may add, hurtful in our case, as just at the present time numbers of thoroughly practical miners are seeking employment and finding none, in consequence of the above state of things, and the opportunity of securing skilled labour to work our mines does not occur every day. Surely the present encouraging aspect of quartz mining ought to induce officials and speculators to work up to some other motto than the paradoxical one of *festina lente*; and if they have read *Snake-*

spears, remember that "there's a tide, &c., which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

As your readers are aware, we were honoured by a visit from Mr G. F. Ulrich. In company with one of the "oldest inhabitants" he visited all the workings, old and new. He was greatly impressed with the apparent resources of the place, and expressed his astonishment at the evidences of past mismanagement displayed. He gave us very many useful hints, which, if carefully attended to, may retrieve the fortunes of Bendigo, and induce new confidence in our lodes. He says the Cromwell Company's reef is unsurpassed in the Australian colonies. He thinks highly of the Deep Level as a legitimate mining enterprise; as, also, the proposed trial of the Rise and Shine reef. He was surprised to see a reef like the Aurora abandoned, and this opinion extended to nearly all the claims which he saw had been tried. In fact, from the general aspect of affairs, it would appear that we are at least ten years behind the other gold-producing colonies in all matters relating to quartz reefing and crushing. Now, if we accept and act up to his advice, which is doubtless based on a very long practical experience, we may hope to bring quartz mining to a successful and certain issue in the majority of instances; provide profitable employment for this generation of miners, &c., and leave a tolerable legacy to those coming after us. Mr Ulrich, in company with Messrs MacKellar and Cope, paid us a second visit last week, to inspect the reported new discovery in the Lucknow mine. I believe his first expressed opinion of this claim remains unaltered.

The water supply is running short, and the Cromwell company have only five stampers going. Their new purchase, the Aurora water-race, is under repair; when it is finished and the water in, the second battery will start, I expect. The reef still keeps up its reputation; indeed, if possible, it is looking better than ever.

The Deep Level is progressing steadily. All the preliminary work is completed, and the tunnel driven over twenty feet, exclusive of the approach. The country yet is rather broken up, but hard, making the shooting slightly uncertain, the powder having, as the Cornishman says, a tendency to "scat all abroad." However, as the rock gets more solid, this will mend. It is wonderful the number of old identities here who were just about to start a similar plan of prospecting, and in the same ground, as the Deep Level, only it would seem they didn't know how to set about it. Now their perceptions being quickened, they are like the opponents of Columbus, in the egg business, disgusted with the ease and simplicity of the whole affair.

The Reliance company are driving at the the water level in their second shaft, to the north, in the hope of cutting the reef on the line given by Mr McKay, the surveyor. It would appear that the Cromwell reef splits into three arms before entering the Reliance ground, and to discover the right one, "aye, there's the rub." However, patience and perseverance will solve this point, and I must congratulate this company on the possession of a good share of these attributes.

An echo reacheth me of a grand discovery in the Lucknow tunnel, but as this, like another subterranean locality, has a gate and a Cerberus, it is a sealed book to anyone without a special order, or a season ticket. The jade, Rumour, says there is a fine reef discovered, carrying gold, and expected to yield from four to six ounces per ton. Whether her ladyship has departed from her usual line and given the truth for once, dependent knoweth not, but for the sake of the lucky shareholders, I trust such may prove to be the case.

Five leases have been marked off on an apparently new line of reef south of Logan's, and in one, the Great Britain (Parry and Co.), I saw some very good stone. It would seem its existence has been known for some years, but was "kept dark." Now that it has been the light, I hope claimholders will wire-in and develop it, and not follow the Micawber-like rule which once obtained on Bendigo, of waiting for something turning up in the way of speculative purchasers. If golden stone is exposed, shareholders will easily be found. A good spec will yet take in these degenerate days, and capitalists, like the fabled Jupiter, help those who help themselves.

Mr G. MacLachlan is still prospecting for coal or lignite in the Lindis valley. It is a pretty expensive search for him, and really, in common justice, I think the Government and the district generally ought to assist him in the matter. The discovery of coal would be the greatest boon we could possibly receive at this time; and, indeed, without it, there is a possibility of the place becoming intolerable from the scarcity and darkness of fuel.

The weather is very changeable and cold for this time of year. Rain may shortly be expected.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Whenever the weather is variable, and the temperature constantly changing, the weak and delicate need be very careful to repel the first symptoms of disordered action or ill health. The scrupulous and consumptive will find in these noble remedies the means of casting out the bad humours which originate and prolong their sufferings. The Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day over the skin as near as possible to the part affected. It will penetrate and act most wholesomely and energetically on the diseased structure. It manifests a wonderful power in removing all taints from the blood and consequently in curing a multitude of chronic ailments, which seemed to be almost irremediable.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

POLICE CASE.

William Bennett, of Quartzville, was charged on the information of Sergeant Cassels, with keeping a piggery close to the township of Quartzville in such a state as to become a nuisance.

Owing to some error or informality in the laying of the information, the Magistrate advised a withdrawal, and this step was taken. The Magistrate said, if the statements of the police were correct, the sooner Mr Bennett took steps towards cleansing his piggery the better, and Mr Bennett promised amendment.

LICENSES.

The applications of Charles Seymour and Samuel Cantfield for hawkers' licenses were granted.

William Bennett applied for a slaughtering license. During the hearing of the nuisance case, it had transpired that Bennett was in the habit of slaughtering cattle in one yard, and sheep in another, while he was only in possession of a license for one yard. This being contrary to law, he therefore applied for a second license, and desired the application to be heard at once. The Magistrate said this could not be done; and he was very doubtful if it was in his power to grant two licenses to one holder. However, he would look up the point, and hear the application in a fortnight.

CIVIL CASES.

Evans v. J. McNulty.—Claim, £15, wages for working in a claim. There was no appearance of defendant, and judgment was given for plaintiff for amount claimed.

Corporation of Cromwell v. John Marsh.—Claim, £8 8s 9d, for rates on section 8, block XXVII., town of Cromwell. Mr Johnston for the Corporation; Mr F. J. Wilson for defence.

John S. Barres and George Jenour, assessors for the Corporation, gave evidence that they had assessed the property mentioned at £135, and delivered a note of particulars at his premises.

Charles Colclough, town clerk and rate collector, produced the minute book of the Town Council. He read the minute stating that the assessment book had been handed in by the assessors and been allowed by the Council; and also the minute of a rate of 1s 3d in the pound having been struck. He also read the particulars of the assessment from the book: £135 assessment, £8 8s 9d rate. He produced *Gazette* and *Argus* containing public notice of the allowance of the assessment, and also produced his warrant of appointment, under the hand of the Mayor, as rate-collector. (With regard to this, Mr Wilson raised the question of a stamp being necessary, but as the emolument from the office was less than £100, a stamp was declared unnecessary.) The witness continued that he had served a rate-notice, giving particulars of the rate and calling for payment on January 1, at defendant's residence. He had gone to defendant soliciting payment, and what he took for a refusal was Mr Marsh telling him, "If that's all you want, clear out of this."

In cross-examination by Mr Wilson, Mr Colclough said he was in attendance to receive rates on January 1. It was a general holiday, but he did not enjoy it in the general fashion, as it happened. The warrant of his appointment as rate-collector had been given him since the 1st of January, and there was no minute in the book specifically appointing him rate-collector. He applied among others for the appointment of Town-clerk and rate-collector to the Corporation; and although the minute of his appointment was only to the effect that "Mr Colclough be appointed Town-clerk," still both offices were understood.

The Mayor, Mr D. A. Jolly, went into the box to corroborate Mr Colclough's statement regarding his appointment as rate-collector.

Mr Johnston, in concluding the case for the Corporation, handed in a number of papers and appointments.

Mr Wilson said in defending this case, of course it must be remembered that he had but to obey instructions, and his whole defence would lie in nonsuit points. These were as follows:—(1) We are sued by a person calling himself Town Clerk of Cromwell, who as such has no authority to sue; (2) the appointment of collector was made after the rate was payable, and therefore was too late—(this point was afterwards withdrawn); (3) the rate proved was not the rate sued for (and this Mr Wilson said was the point he mainly relied on); (4) the rate was prematurely struck, or "declared"; (5) the rate-notice was bad, as not containing a time allowed for payment. With regard to the first point, the Ordinance of 1865 gave a joint power to the clerk and collector to sue, but section 28 of the Act of 1865, which was passed at a later date, and therefore he contended repealed all matters in the Ordinance which were inconsistent with it, said rates must be sued for by the collector. With regard to the third point, that the rate proved was not the rate sued for, the rate notice delivered to his client said the rate was payable on January 1, whereas the minute of its declaration gave the date of payment as December 31. It was quite in the power of the Corporation to declare two rates in one year, so long as the total did not exceed 2s 6d in the pound; and therefore it appeared that a rate was struck which was payable on December 31, of which rate his client had as yet received no notice.

The fourth point was that the rate was prematurely struck. No rate could possibly be struck until the assessment book was perfected. Appeals might so alter the amount of assessment that the rate might eventually exceed 2s 6d in the pound; and the appeals against the assessment in this instance were decided only last week, whereas the rate was struck a month ago. With regard to the fifth point, no "days of grace" were allowed on the rate-notice, as the Ordinance required.

Mr Johnston replied. The Ordinance of 1865 gave the Town Clerk a right to sue. Mr Wilson had omitted the principal clause of the Act he had mentioned, which specially validated all the provisions of the Ordinance, setting out with a statement that there was some doubt as to the powers of the Provincial Legislature in the matter of the Ordinance, and proceeding to remove such doubt by declaring its provisions should be held law. With regard to Mr Wilson's strong point, he submitted that the words "December 31" in the minute were surplusage, and challenged his learned friend to show that any date was required by the Ordinance. As to "days of grace" in the rate-notice, the day for payment was January 1, and if the notice was delivered sufficiently before that day, that was all that was requisite.

The Magistrate said he would take time to consider the point raised, and would therefore hold over his decision.

DECISIONS.

In the case of Stephenson v. Johnston, the Magistrate said he would reverse his decision of January 15, and judgment would now be recorded for the amount paid into Court by the defendant, thus allowing his set-off to have been properly before the Court in the first instance.

Jenkins v. Jenkins.—An application by the husband to have an order obtained by his wife under the Married Women's Property Protection Act cancelled and annulled. Mr Simpson said that after considering the evidence, and reading up the authorities on the subject, he had decided to decline to cancel the order.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

J. W. Thompson v. John Perriam.—Nonsuit granted to plaintiff, without costs.

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—J. T. H. Brown, one acre in Bailey's gully: granted.—Francis Skinner, one acre in Adams' gully: granted.

Protection.—Charles Green, 90 days for claim in Adams' gully: granted.—J. Williams and three others, for claim in Pipeclay: granted for two months.—Charles McKenna, 90 days for claim in Bailey's gully: granted.

Water Races.—The Carrick Range Water Supply Company, for an extension: granted.—Thomas B. Clyde and two others, for an extension: refused, as it appeared that a right similar to that now asked for had been previously granted.

Tail Races.—Thomas Wilkinson and another, from claim in Bailey's gully: objected to by Robertson and others, and adjourned for a week, objectors to point out their tail-race, and a settlement, if possible, come to.—J. Williams and another: objected to by Muir and party, and adjourned to be submitted to arbitration.

Gold Mining Leases.—The application of John Parry and another, the Reliance Company, Thomas Logan and another, and Thomas Rooney and others, all at Bendigo, was adjourned pending survey.

Special Claim.—P. Knudsen and others, at Carrick: ordered to be advertised, and hearing fixed for February 19.

The *Daily Times* of Wednesday says:—Mr Ulrich arrived in Dunedin last evening by coach from the North, having completed his tour through the goldfields. He sails by the Alhambra for Melbourne on Friday.

One very hot day in Auckland recently, the Resident Magistrate cleared the police court, which was oppressively crowded, by telling the constable to go round amongst the spectators and collect the educational rates from defaulters. A general stampede followed this intimation.

Max Adeler says the *Morning Argus*, down at his place, is scrupulously careful of the honour of journalism. When it makes an assertion it never takes it back under any circumstances. The other day it announced that a certain Mr Stebbins had been eaten in the woods by Squire Hoover's pigs. The next day Stebbins called at the office to say that the whole story was false; such a thing had never occurred, and he wanted a contradiction published. The reporter assumed a solemn look, and assured Stebbins that when the *Argus* said a thing, that thing was so; and besides that he had been over to see the pigs, and they looked as if they had eaten a man named Stebbins, and there was nobody named Stebbins around there, so he must have been eaten, and all the circumstantial evidence was so strong that not another line on the subject would be published. Then Stebbins threatened violence, and subsequently the reporter agreed to put in a paragraph to the effect that persons who had any objections to eating any member of the Stebbins family need not on that account decline to buy sausages of Hoover, and that was as far as he could conscientiously go. It is perfectly clear that if men are to be permitted to stultify a free press with their foolery, our liberties are in danger.

An Irishman returned from his travels gallantly compared his landlady to Vesuvius, because "she was a fine old crater."

The End of Roger Tichborne.

The Innes Royal Mail steamer City of Brooklyn, which arrived at Cork at an early hour yesterday morning, brings files of New York papers to the 7th inst. The *New York World* of the 5th instant, contains a letter from Honolulu, dated October 2, stating that an old English sailor has given an apparently truthful statement with reference to the fate of Sir Roger Tichborne, according to which he was buried in a desert island (Sydney Island), in the South Pacific, in 1855. The old sailor, George Claridge by name, bears the reputation, among all who are acquainted with him, of being an upright truthful person, and, withal, a man of deep piety. His ignorance on general topics would utterly preclude the possibility of imposition in his statements here given if any objects could exist for deception. It is quite impossible that he could have obtained any knowledge of Sir Roger Tichborne or his family, except from the lips of that gentleman himself in the manner he describes. As soon as this matter got abroad, Ernest C. Stock, a leading merchant on the Hilo, visited Claridge and exhibited to him a copy of the *Illustrated London News* containing engravings of the Tichborne family. He immediately pointed out the likeness of Sir Roger and exclaimed, "That is the man whom I buried in Sydney Island." This island lies south-east from the Island of Rotumah, between 200 and 300 miles, and is occasionally visited by vessels in quest of beche-de-mer. Claridge is one of a thousand of his class of "rovers" who drift about the islands of the Pacific, and finally settle down in some chosen haven of rest to spend their old age. His statement is to the following effect:—"In the year 1854, as near as he could remember, he left a ship at Rotumah. After he had been on that island some time a schooner named the Annie, engaged in the beche-de-mer fishery, called there. On going on board, Claridge found she was just out from Home, and that off the River Plate she had picked up a boat containing two men in a famished condition, and they were then on board the schooner. The master of the vessel, a Frenchman, told Claridge that one of the rescued men was an English gentleman, very sick, and that he spoke French as well as himself. Claridge engaged to go in the schooner to take care of the sick gentleman, and to help to get a cargo. He thinks this was in the early part of 1855, but does not remember distinctly. The vessel, he believes, was American, but he remembers no particulars about her, nor the names of any of her crew. Five days after leaving Rotumah they reached Sydney Island, where they found no inhabitants, and plenty of beche-de-mer. Claridge, with some natives of Rotumah, went ashore to pursue the fishery, and the sick gentleman, at his own request, was also put ashore, with everything the vessel afforded to add to his comfort. The schooner sailed away, intending to return in a short time, but Claridge has heard no tidings of her from that day to this, and conjectures that she was lost. He was some two years on the island before it was again visited by a vessel. Some time after landing on the island the sick gentleman, said but little to anyone, but, as he got worse, he called Claridge to him, and told him that he was near his end, and requested him to procure a quill from one of the wild birds that frequented the island, to make a pen of. He had a scrap of paper in which had been wrapped a piece of cheese, from the schooner, and on this, with the blood of a bird, he wrote something. This paper he gave to Claridge, and told him to keep it sacred, and the first ship that came to have it copied, and to keep the original himself, but by all means to make it public whenever he got to a civilised land. He then informed Claridge that his name was Roger Tichborne. This happened on the 10th or 12th day after landing on the island. After this the sick man was frequently delirious until he died, about the 18th day after landing. In his lucid moments he stated that he sailed from Rio in a ship deeply loaded, that she went down in a squall, and that himself and seven others got into a boat which drifted about until all perished except himself and one other person, and that they were 40 days in the boat before being picked up. He said that if he could get to Hong Kong he should find plenty of friends and money. In his delirium, he frequently spoke of his father, with whom he appeared to have quarrelled, and he often fancied himself talking to his mother, whom he addressed in French. Claridge kept the paper as directed, and showed it to the captain of the ship, who eventually took him from the island. It met with no attention. After getting to Wellington Island, a New Bradford boy, named Mandell, copied a part of the writing (some of it being in French), but Claridge does not know what disposition he made of it. Mandell was on the whaling ship Miles Standish, and promised to transmit the paper to the relatives of Tichborne through the first British ship or Consul he should meet with. Whether he ever had the opportunity is unknown. The original paper, written by Sir Roger Tichborne, is now in the possession of Claridge. It is a soiled and dilapidated scrap, and the inscription it bears in the blood of a bird has almost completely faded out. The signature, however, can still be traced. The remainder will have to be subjected to some chemical process with great care for restoration sufficiently to be deciphered. The British Consul at this port has already taken steps to secure the statements of Claridge in official form and possession of the paper mentioned. There can be no doubt that some light of a very effective character will now be thrown upon the Tichborne mystery.—*London Times*.

Latest from the Palmer.

The *Guardian* of Wednesday last publishes the following telegram received by them via Hokitika from Mr J. G. Brown, M.H.R.:—

Cooktown, Jan. 20.

There are no fresh discoveries at the Palmer. The first workings are mostly worked out, and the ground at the new rush is all occupied. It is only just payable. Very little gold is coming down, and what there is is principally the product of a few claims. The workings are confined to narrow runs in the beds of rock-bound creeks. Two men can work out a claim in three weeks. Provisions are plentiful, and prices moderate. The quartz workings are suspended for six months, waiting for machinery. The hot rainy season is now on, and fever is very prevalent at Cooktown and on the mines. It is mostly New Zealand arrivals that are attacked. Many are dying. Around Cooktown and along the Palmer road graves are frequently met with, being scarcely out of sight the whole journey. No one should think of coming before the end of March. The climate is good from April to November. Large numbers of miners arrive by every steamer, but fully one-half return sick, and many die.

From an exchange we take the following:—

A gentleman who arrived at Brisbane from Cooktown describes the heat at the latter place as almost unendurable. In an ordinary cook-house the glass stood at 120deg. the day previous to his departure. Sunstrokes abound, and the mortality on the field, arising chiefly from dysentery, is something terrible. "The men are dying like rotten sheep," said our informant. The Brisbane journals hope the record of such facts will deter any further exodus until the proper season.

Mr Collamer's Deafness.

Old Collamer, by the way, is singularly unfortunate in his experiences of the sanctuary. He is extremely deaf, and a few Sundays ago he made a fearful blunder during the sermon. The clergyman had occasion to introduce a quotation, and as it was quite long, he brought the volume with him; and when the time came he picked up a book and began to read from it. We always sing the Old Hundred doxology after sermon at our church, and Mr Collamer, seeing the pastor with the book, thought the time had come, so while the minister was reading he opened the hymn-book at the place. Just as the clergyman laid the volume down the man sitting next to Mr Collamer began to yawn, and Mr Collamer, thinking he was about to sing, immediately broke out into Old Hundred, and roared it at the top of his voice. As the clergyman was just beginning "secondly," and as there was of course perfect silence in the church, the effect of Mr Collamer's vociferation was very startling. But the good old man failed to notice that anything was the matter, so he kept right on and sang the verse through.

When he had finished, he observed that everybody else seemed to be quiet, excepting a few who were laughing, so he leaned over, and said out loud to the man who yawned,

"What's the matter with this congregation anyhow? Why don't they go home?"

The man turned scarlet, and the perspiration broke out all over him, for he felt that the eyes of the congregation were upon him, and he knew that he would have to yell to make Mr Collamer hear. So he touched his lips with his fingers as a sign for the old man to keep quiet. But Mr Collamer misunderstood the motion:

"Going to sing another hymn, hey? All right."

And he began to fumble his hymn-book again. Then the sexton hurried up the aisle, and explained matters out aloud to Mr Collamer, and that gentleman subsided, while the minister proceeded with his discourse. The clergyman has written Mr Collamer a note requesting him in the future not to join in the sacred harmony. The effect is too appalling upon the ribald boys in the back pews.—*Max Adler*.

Is Typhoid Fever Contagious.

(From the *Scootsman*.)

Many readers will be aware that most medical men hold typhoid fever to be non-contagious, in the ordinary sense of the term—happily to say, it may be produced by bad drainage or similar violations of sanitary laws, but cannot be communicated from one person to another. In a long letter which appeared in the *Times* of Monday Professor Tyndall contends for the opposite view, his special object being to state the facts and arguments brought to bear on the subject in a treatise by Dr Budd, of Clinton. Dr Budd's position, according to Professor Tyndall, is this:—"He seeks to prove that there is no such thing as the spontaneous generation of typhoid fever—that the malady is propagated, as surely as smallpox is propagated, through a special virus of contagion. The book from beginning to end is one comprehensive argument, with reference to which it may be said that the facts alleged are of the most conclusive character, while the logic which binds them together is, as far as I can see, simply irresistible." Professor Tyndall quotes some of Dr Budd's facts respecting an outbreak of typhoid fever at the village of North Tawton in 1839. The first case occurred on the 11th of July, 1839, and before the end of November eighty of the inhabitants had suffered from it. Some persons who were attacked removed, in the incipient stages of the dis-

ease, to other neighbouring villages—and they carried the fever with them, causing it to become epidemic there. There were in the district twenty or thirty other hamlets, the sanitary conditions of which were just as bad as those of North Tawton—that is to say, very bad indeed—but no case of typhoid fever occurred in any place to which a person suffering was not removed. Professor Tyndall thus sums up the conclusions deducible from the facts relating to the North Tawton outbreak:—"There is no confusion of data here; no blur or indistinctness in the observer's vision, no flaw, as far as I can see, in his reasoning." He follows the morbid agent from place to place, sees it planted, developed, shedding its seeds, producing new crops; growing up where it is sown, and there only. Ashpits fail to develop it; putrescence fails to develop it; stench fails to develop it; even the open privy is powerless as long as it is kept free from those already attacked." He proceeds to say that Dr Budd shows the special and almost exclusive locus of the poison which spreads typhoid fever to be the intestine, and points out that the reason why the disease has been held to be non-contagious is that in cities where the greatest medical authorities reside, the arrangements are such as to throw medical practitioners off the scent. "The seat of the disease being the intestine, with well-appointed water-closets, it is not in the sick room that the mischief is done, but often at a distance from the sick-room, through the agency of the sewer, which Budd graphically describes as a direct continuation of the diseased intestine. Hence the mystic power of sewer gas; hence the inability of the metropolitan practitioner to trace the disease to its origin. Hence the immunity of undrained country villages as long as the specific poison keeps away, and hence also the localised ravages of the disease in such villages as soon as it appears." Professor Tyndall, in conclusion, expresses a strong conviction that the typhoid poison is in the nature of a germ organism, and draws attention to "the crowning fact, already published in the medical journals, that Dr Klein has recently discovered the very organism which lies at the root of all the mischief, and to the destruction of which medical and sanitary skill will henceforth be directed."

Behind the Scenes.

Sothorn, according to an interviewer in *After Dinner*, says:—"Does acting tell on me? Yes, indeed it does. Until within the last two years I have never given myself more than four weeks' rest in a year. I have noticed the wear and tear on my constitution, because my labours are heavier than the public know anything about. I will give the work of one day, when there is a matinee. I perhaps have a scenic and property rehearsal at nine o'clock, a company rehearsal at ten o'clock, and this rehearsal lasts until one o'clock. I have half an hour for lunch, go on the stage at two o'clock, and act till half past four. I dine at five, from six to seven rest, at eight o'clock on the stage again; the performance is over at half-past ten or a quarter to eleven, and then I am so weary that after a light supper I am compelled at once to go to bed. In my early days when the star actor had to write his part, instead of buying printed books, I have frequently written and studied twelve long parts a week, and each of these were seven lengths, making an aggregate of twelve times 308 lines of fresh matter per week. This was to arrive at the mere question of getting the words into my head; the analysis of the character being another thing to do afterwards. I have had to study all day, when I was not rehearsing or eating, and go straight home from the theatre and stay up till three and four and five in the morning; I have been obliged to get up at eight o'clock the same morning, read my parts over again, and go to a rehearsal at ten o'clock. I got my memory so well cultivated that I at last would get my wife to read through a long farce, just repeating the long speeches twice, without ever having seen the words myself, and get through it actually every word."

America is the land of big things, and "Uncle Sam" is not to be done by either Neptune or Germany, although the latter boasts of a *savant* who has discovered that by the use of carbonate of sodium in connection with steam an amount of pressure can be obtained that will merely affect the price of coal and reduce expenses several hundred percent. A Philadelphia man says he has invented a motive power that will revolutionise the commercial world. It is a machine that by means of two gallons of water will drive the largest engine in the world, and he was fourteen years perfecting it. The San Francisco correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that at a recent trial at Philadelphia the inventor produced a motive power equal to a pressure of 7000 lbs to the square inch. He asserts that no chemical of any kind is used, and that electricity has nothing to do with his invention. The water, which is placed in a pear-shaped cylinder, was tested before and after the experiment and found unchanged. It is supposed that the new power is produced by the decomposition of the water, by contact with the machine. Of course there is a great deal of mystery about the affair; nevertheless several wealthy men have placed their money upon it, and it is now patented. The inventor claims that by attaching his machine to an ordinary engine he can drive a train from New York to Frisco "on time," without any expenditure of power, save that generated in his machine by the two gallons of water. What next, we ask?

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the passengers on board the *Cospatrick*, Frederick King, was brother, says the *Waikato Times*, of Mr Alfred King, a reporter on the staff of the *Auckland Star*. Mr King left London to come to New Zealand by the *Northfleet*, which was run down in the Channel. He was one of the saved on that occasion, and took passage by the *Cospatrick*, apparently to meet the fate he so narrowly escaped on board the *Northfleet*.

Employers now find it necessary, says a South Australian contemporary, to bait their hooks ingeniously. If the fish won't rise to a fly of one colour, they try another. But after threshing the water for weeks the basket often remains empty. Here is a bright hackle that should land something good:—"Wanted a general servant, at the Hotel, Port Adelaide. The last two left through marriage."

A determined attempt to commit murder was made at Wanganui the other evening. A man named Igo entered the house of a labourer named Woods—who was sitting on the doorstep reading—and struck him on the head with a tomahawk. He then rushed into the house, saying he would kill everybody in it. A policeman heard the noise and arrested him. The case was adjourned by the Resident Magistrate, Woods being too ill to attend Court. Igo's wife is said to be living with Woods.

A singular and serious accident occurred at Parnell, near Auckland, on Saturday, the 23rd ultimo. Dr Wright's son was boxing with a youth named M'Cleary with gloves, and after the encounter had lasted a few minutes, M'Cleary staggered backwards and fell perfectly insensible. Dr Wright was called, and found that M'Cleary was suffering from a paralytic fit. Strenuous efforts were then made to bring him to, but without success, and he was conveyed home to his mother, who was deeply distressed at the condition of her son. He remained insensible all Sunday. It was thought he was struck in the windpipe. On Monday M'Cleary was better, though unable to talk. Spectators say that the injury was not caused by the blow at all.

Canada's bright and sensible Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, has given the Dominion a new by-word, which has spread with electric rapidity from one end of Canada to the other. On his voyage out, being called upon by the immigrants to address them, he alluded to this phrase, which had grated harshly on his ears:—"He had the misfortune to have too many children." Lord D. said: "I remarked that perhaps no better idea could be given of the difference between the old country and their new home than by the fact that whereas in England a struggling man might be overweighted in the battle of life by a numerous family, in the land to which they were going a man could scarcely have too many children." Here I was applauded lustily, with a cheerful accompaniment of laughter also, when I was further greeted by an approving thump on the back by a stalwart young emigrant, who cried out, "Right you are, sir; that's what I've been telling Emily." The Canadians have got the slang phrase, "That's what I've been telling Emily," having had the anecdote made familiar by going the rounds of the papers, and one hears everywhere, "That's what I've been telling Emily."

It is curious to watch the current development of newspaper literature in America. While the papers of the Western States—notably the *New York journals*—are exhibiting unheard of enterprise, those on the Pacific slope are going in for Jeamesism of the advanced type. We give a sample of each. Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, not only gave at his own expense the splendid long range prize carried off by the Irish team, but he published in the *Herald* the next morning after the contest a kind of report of the great event that made even Americans stare. There was a page of excellent letter-press, describing everything, the ground at Creedmoor, the spectators, the competitors, the firing, and with this report was given a number of wood engravings, each representing a target, and showing not only the "outer," "centre," and the "bull's eye," but also the very spot on the target where every bullet hit. This unique way of recording the comparative skill and success of the Irish marksmen took immensely in New York. It was published in the morning at the usual price, ten cents or fivepence per copy, and at noon that day a copy was in demand for a dollar. When the daughter of Sharon, the San Francisco millionaire, was married, the *Chronicle* and other papers gave most minute descriptions of the wedding pageant. But the *Chronicle* outbid its contemporaries by giving not only a plan of the house in which the bride was to dwell, but a statement of every article of furniture, and a most minute description of the bridal chamber bed, and bedding, the cost of each article that went to make up the wedding garments, a list of the presents, and a detailed history of Sharon and his ancestors. At the recent marriage of Colonel Grant the bride's under-linen was described, its cost when purchased, and the number of pieces made known to an admiring world.

New Discovery.—Great Rush to the Great Clearing Sale at the London House.—W. Talboys would call the attention of the public to the cheapest sale ever held in Cromwell, and is fully aware that it is only necessary to make it known to cause a GREAT RUSH, for the public know from experience the great bargains to be obtained at this house, at such a time in particular. Inspection is invited, and is bound to cause a purchase. The price list will be found in another column.—*Adv.*

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a Paddock, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alberttown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERT TOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very extensive improvements in the above old establishment, and can now offer unrivalled accommodation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember that they can still make themselves perfectly at home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERT TOWN.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STARLING,
N.R.—District Post Office.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

LOUIS HOTOP,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Alexandra

MANHERKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA.

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the Auction Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on Mount Pisa Station on and after this date.
I. LOUGHNAN.
Mount Pisa, 12th May, 1875.

Dunedin Advertisements

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING
AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,
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Advertising and General Commission Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COM-
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This Company is now prepared to undertake Fire Insurance business in every branch at lowest current rates.

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PAPER BAG

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS' STATIONERS,
STAFFORD ST., DUNEDIN.

Lithographed Show Cards, Bottle Labels,
&c., &c.

W. REID, NURSERY
and SEEDSMAN,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

has on sale a very large stock of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old; also, a large variety of Pines and other kinds of Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

All orders well packed, free of charge.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
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MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

CRAIG & GILLIES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,
Importers of English and Scotch Furniture.

Walnut Drawing-room Suites in various styles; American Cane and Wood Chairs; Chimney and Dressing Glasses; Iron and Wood Bedsteads and Children's Cots; Spring Mattresses made all sizes; Palliasses, Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows; Brussels, Tapestry, Kidder, and Felt Carpets; China, Persian, and Cocoa Matting; Floorcloths all widths; Door and Fancy Mats in great variety.

Country orders punctually attended to and carefully packed.

Observe—GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

BRITISH HOTEL,
corner of
GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Country Visitors, Travellers, and Bathers.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and centrally situated.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR,
Proprietor.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to inform his numerous up-country friends that he has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a thorough state of repair. He has spared no expense in making this large and well-known house a comfortable home for bachelors; and visitors from up-country will have every attention paid to their welfare. This hotel is conveniently situated, being within a very short distance of the Railway Station.

Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.

Lawrence

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE.

RICHARD WILLIAMS Proprietor.

Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will find every accommodation, and receive the best attention, at this old-established Hotel.

A new building has recently been erected, which considerably enlarges the accommodation and enhances the comfort of visitors. The additions comprise a suite of Private Apartments, commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished and cosy Sittingrooms, and render the Victoria one of the largest and most comfortable country hotels in the province.

A substantial Stable has also been erected, making now 13 stalls; together with four loose boxes and coach house.

Paddock for the accommodation of horses.

Entire Horses



TO STAND THIS SEASON,
AT
QUEENSBERRY FARM,
WANAKA ROAD,
The Draught Stallion
"BLACK PRINCE."

Terms £3.
THOMAS ANDERSON.

THE CLYDESDALE
ENTIRE HORSE,
YOUNG PRINCE CHARLIE,

Will travel this Season in CROMWELL, CLYDE, ALEXANDRA, and BLACKS.

YOUNG PRINCE CHARLIE is a rich roan, rising four years old, and was got by Prince Charley; dam, Maggie, an imported mare from Tasmania.

Prince Charley gained 1st Prize at the Taieri Agricultural Show, as a foal, in 1864; gained 1st Prize at the Agricultural Show in 1865, as a one-year old; gained 2nd Prize at the Dunedin Agricultural Show in 1866 as a two-year old. His sire is the Old Prince Charley, of Australia. His dam Jessy, imported in 1863, by Messrs Emery and Strachan, from Tasmania; and the same year gained the Taieri Agricultural Society's 1st Prize for the best Colonial Mare; and 2nd Prize for being the best mare in the yard, beating Mr Nimmo's Black Mare, imported direct from Scotland; in the following years took prizes at the Taieri and Dunedin.

Terms: L. 3, to be paid on or before the 1st of February; Groom's Fee, 5s to be paid at first time of serving.

THOMAS CRAWFORD,
Wai Keri Keri Valley.

Patent Medicine

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—
SPERMATORRHEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF
EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

DR L. L. SMITH has devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously in England he was the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and flched in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quacksands is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at
182, COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence of the Governor.)
Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) L. 1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so packed as to avoid observation.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against constitution, asthma, and similar complaints.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tie Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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